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WHOLE NO. 1841.

Hawaiian Gazette. OAHU'S RAILROAD

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

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Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Salt, and Building Materials, all kinds.

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Limited. Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Alles Sts.

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ONE BOX OF CLARKET'S B-4 PILLS

Is warranted to cure all discharges from the Pharynx, Oesophagus, Liver and Spleen, and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from mercury. Sold in boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

Mr. Dillingham Gives Figures on Development.

ITS PROGRESS HAS BEEN STEADY

New Plantation Will Bring New Business.

And Honolulu, Deserving and Undeserving Will Be Rewarded.

Nothing succeeds like success, and now that the new Oahu plantation has been started on the high road of prosperous activity, the management of the Oahu Railroad is making plans for improvement in the road from Honolulu to Pearl City. When this work is completed the time may not be far distant when the extension will be on the boards and better development of Oahu a reality.

In reply to a request made to the general manager of the O. R. & L. Co. for a brief statement showing the growth of the business of that company since January, 1892, the following figures were produced:

TOTAL EARNINGS AND OPERATING EXPENSES OF THE COMPANY.

Earnings—1892	\$195,526.18
1893	\$105,372.28
1894	\$120,668.78
1895	\$119,590.78
1896	\$172,323.37
Expenses—1892	\$79,714.95
1893	\$65,374.95
1894	\$68,374.95
1895	\$63,267.61
1896	\$84,009.54
Gains—1892	\$26,211.23
1893	\$39,555.51
1894	\$52,233.83
1895	\$56,722.17

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT RECEIPTS.

Passenger—1892	\$2,294.20
1893	\$24,671.05
1894	\$25,521.60
1895	\$26,150.00
1896	\$30,993.50

Freight—1892	\$30,875.51
1893	\$36,111.21
1894	\$45,541.35
1895	\$47,599.48
1896	\$48,168.52

Total receipts—1892	\$63,079.51
1893	\$60,975.56
1894	\$71,062.95
1895	\$73,729.53
1896	\$80,389.32

In further demonstration of the company's affairs, Mr. Dillingham said:

"The company have an income from other sources shown in other accounts, such as wharf, scow, storage, ballast, rents from stock ranches, etc. The growth of the railway business is steady and sure. Every mile of extension will increase the earnings without a corresponding increase of expense. The Oahu Sugar Company, Limited, have made a contract for freight with the O. R. & L. Co. for a term of 60 years, and when the anticipated development of the new plantation is realized the freight from that source annually will equal the total freight earning for 1896."

The freight from Ewa plantation is steadily increasing and promises to exceed in 1897 50 per cent of the amount delivered last year.

The business of the O. R. & L. Co. has been terribly hampered from the start by a variety of causes, which need not be named to be understood. The growth of the company is established now, and will, without doubt, make good progress in the future, and prove a great benefit to the Island of Oahu.

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The theory advanced in regard to the opium is to the effect that a Chinaman had the opium in his possession, and in going up Fort street from the wharves, saw Manoha walking along behind him. His guilty conscience satisfied him that the Customs officer was after him, and he dodged through the lumber yard to drop the opium.

The remaining three were intact. The boy was taken to Port Surveyor George Stratemeyer, who turned it over to the Custom House.

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MASONIC HONORS

Warren Goodale Buried Yesterday
From Central Union Church.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES

Masonic Fraternity at
Nuuanu Vault.

Procession of Police and Various
Lodges of which Deceased
was a Member.

The funeral of the late Warren Goodale was held Wednesday afternoon from the Central Union Church. Aside from the representatives of various organizations, of which Mr. Goodale had been an honored member, those who assembled at the church to pay their last tribute of respect were largely the older residents of the city, men and women who had been associated with him when he was active in business life and the work of the church. None of the immediate relatives were present, but kind and loving friends placed beautiful floral tributes upon the bier and tenderly bore the earthly remains of the late brother to the last resting place.

As the coffin was carried down the aisle, it was preceded by Rev. D. P. Birnie, Rev. S. E. Bishop and Rev. O. H. Gulick. Mr. Birnie reading from the Scripture, the reading continuing till the coffin had been placed before the pulpit on the bier, burred with floral emblems. The choir, made up of Mrs. A. F. Judd, Mrs. R. D. Walbridge, Albert Judd, and William Forbes, sang the hymn "It is Not Death to Die," which was followed by reading from the Scriptures by Rev. O. H. Gulick. After the hymn, "Beautiful Zion," by the choir, Rev. S. E. Bishop made a short address, in which he reviewed the life of the deceased, relating the incidents which caused him to settle in the country, and citing his valuable work while associated with the early missionaries. Mr. Goodale and his wife had been members of the First Street Church, and their influence was always for that which was highest and best. Dr. Bishop told of a conversation he had had with Mr. Goodale a few minutes before he was stricken down, in which he spoke of the pleasure it afforded him to once more meet with friends with whom he and his beloved wife had been associated in years gone by. In all his dealings with men the deceased had borne out the character of true Christian manhood. His life had been a blessing to the community in which he lived. After the prayer offered by Dr. Bishop, the choir sang "Rock of Ages." Rev. Birnie pronounced the benediction, and the remains were borne to the hearse. Organist Ingalls playing softly the while.

Drawn up in front of the church was a squad of police mounted patrol, the Government Band, the Knights Templars and members of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21. After leaving the church, the Masons took charge of the remains, and the funeral cortège proceeded to the Nuuanu Cemetery.

Arriving at the cemetery the various bodies entered through the gates at the cemetery, the mounted patrol taking a position on the main avenue. The foot police were drawn up in line in the passageway leading to the vault. The Knights Templar, commanded by Henry E. Cooper, Eminent Commander, formed in double file immediately in front of the police, and as they stood their drawn swords formed a steel arch, under which the handsome casket, containing the remains of their late brother, was borne by John Haslinger, W. F. Allen, W. H. Hoogs, Hugh McIntyre, W. L. Eaton, J. H. Soper, Harry Wooll and J. N. Wright, to a space directly in front of the vault, and the Masonic services began by Past Master Andrew Brown reading from the ritual as follows:

"Once more, my brethren, have we assembled to perform the last sad and solemn duties to the dead. The mournful notes which betoken the departure of a spirit from its earthly tabernacle have again alarmed our outer door, and another has been taken to swell the numbers in that unknown land whither our fathers have gone before us."

"Our brother has reached the end of life. The brittle thread which bound him to earth has been severed, and the liberated spirit has winged its flight to the unknown world. The silver cord is loosed; the golden bowl is broken; the pitcher is broken at the fountain; and the wheel is broken at the cistern. The dust has returned to the earth as it was; and the spirit has returned to God, who gave it."

Brother A. Gilfillan, Master of Hawaiian Lodge, No. 21, continued the service from this point, beginning with:

"While we deplore the loss of our beloved brother, and pay this fraternal tribute to his memory, let us not forget, my brethren, that we, too, are mortal; that our bodies, now so strong and vigorous, must ere long, like his, become tenants of the narrow grave; and that our spirits, too, like his, must return to the God that spake them into existence. 'Man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble. He cometh forth as a flower, and is cut down; he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.' The Almighty fiat has gone forth—'Dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return,' and that we are all subject to that dread decree, the solemn cause of our present meeting, the daily observation of our lives, and the mournful mounds which indicate this population of the dead, furnish evidence not to be forgotten.

"Seeing, then, my brethren, that life

is so uncertain, and that all earthly pursuits are vain, let us no longer postpone the all-important concern of preparing for eternity; but let us embrace the present moment, while time and opportunity are offered, to provide against that great change when all the pomps and pleasures of this fleeting world will pall upon the sense, and the recollection of a virtuous and well-spent life will yield the only comfort and consolation. Thus we shall not, unprepared, be hurried into the presence of that all-wise and powerful Judge, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known; and on the great day of reckoning we shall be ready to give a good account of our stewardship while here on earth."

Following this, at the close of the Master's remarks, at this point, responses were given by the members gathered around. The apron of the deceased brother, which had been bound by a piece of crepe, was taken from the coffin by the Master and the service continued:

"This lamb-skin, or white apron, is an emblem of innocence, and the peculiar badge of a Mason. It is more ancient than the Golden Fleece or Roman Eagle, and, when worthily worn, more honorable than Star or Garter, or any other order which earthly power can confer. This emblem I now deposit in the grave of our deceased brother. By this act we are reminded of the universal dominion of Death. The arm of friendship cannot oppose the king of terrors; the shield of fraternal love cannot protect his victim; nor can the charms of innocence avert his fatal touch. All must die. This grave, that coffin, and this circle of mourning friends, remind us that we, too, are mortal, and that ere long our bodies, also, shall moulder into dust. How important then it is for us to know that our Redeemer liveth, and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth!"

This evergreen, which once marked the temporary resting place of one illustrious in Masonic history, is an emblem of our enduring faith in the immortality of the soul. By it we are reminded that we have an imperishable part within us, which shall survive the grave, and which will never, never die. By it we are admonished that, though like our brother, whose remains now lie before us, we, too, shall soon be clothed in the habiliments of death, and be deposited in the silent tomb; yet, through the loving goodness of our Supreme Grand Master, we may confidently hope that, like this evergreen, our souls will hereafter flourish in eternal spring."

Here the brethren marched in a circle around the coffin, and the band playing a solemn dirge. As each member of the lodge reached the coffin he dropped the sprig of acacia.

Eminent Commander Cooper, representing the Knights, read the following:

"The great Creator having been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to remove our brother from the cares and troubles of this transitory life, thus severing another link in the fraternal chain by which we are bound together let us, who survive him—be yet more strongly cemented by ties of brotherly love; that, during the brief space allotted to us here, we may wisely and usefully employ our time, and, in the reciprocal intercourse of kind and friendly acts, mutually promote the welfare and happiness of each other."

"Unto the grave we have consigned the body of our deceased brother—earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—there to remain until the last trumpet shall sound on the resurrection morn. We can trustingly leave him in the hands of a benevolent Being who has done all things well; who is glorious in His holiness; and it should only be our endeavor so to improve the solemn warning now before us, that, on the great day of account, we too, may be found worthy to inherit the kingdom prepared for us from the foundation of the world."

The services closed by the Master reading the following:

"Soft and safe to thee, my brother, be this earthly bed! Bright and glorious be thy rising from it! Fragrant be the cassia-sprig that here shall flourish! May the earliest buds of spring unfold their beauties o'er this resting place, and here may the sweetness of the summer's last rose linger longest! Though the cold blasts of autumn may lay them in the dust, and for a time destroy the loveliness of their existence, yet the destruction is not final, and in the spring-time they shall surely bloom again. So, in the bright morning of the world's resurrection, thy mortal frame, now laid in the dust by the chilling blast of Death, shall spring again into newness of life, and expand, in immortal beauty, in realms beyond the skies. Until then, dear brother, until then, farewell!"

For incorporation.

The Hawaiian Cyclery Company will be incorporated and papers filed in the Interior Department today. The principal stockholders are Thomas King J. C. Lund, W. Wolter, George Rodick and J. F. Humberg. The company will carry a large stock of wheels and a full assortment of sporting goods. The Standard typewriter will also be among the agencies held by the company.

FROM THE CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Fernandina, Fla., Feb. 28, 1896.
Mr. J. George Suberer, Druggist City.
Dear George.—Please send a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I would not feel easy if I knew there was none of this valuable Remedy in the house. I have given it a fair test and consider it one of the very best remedies for cough that I have ever found. One dose has always been sufficient, although I use it freely. Any cold my children contract yields very readily to this medicine. I can conscientiously recommend it for croup and colds in children. Yours respectfully,

GEORGE E. WOLFF.
Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

VALUABLE NICKEL

SUPPRESSED BY CABINET DURING MONARCHY.

SCHEME OF SHREWD FRENCHMAN

WANTED THEM ISSUED IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

RARE RELIC OWNED BY BISHOP & CO.
VALUED AT SEVERAL HUNDRED DOLLARS.

While King Kalakaua was on his way from Rome to Paris in the year 1881, he became acquainted with a Frenchman who traveled in the same train, and was the owner of a nickel mine in New Caledonia. This man, after describing the value of nickel as a coin, finally proposed to the King that the Hawaiian Government become a purchaser of nickel coin, and issue them to the nominal value of \$100,000. As the metal would not cost over \$30,000, or even less, he held out the pros-



HAWAIIAN NICKEL COIN. SUPPRESSED BY THE MONARCHY.

pect of a joint and profitable speculation, in which he and the King should mutually participate. The King was pleased with the proposal and partially consented to it, provided his Cabinet would consent. The Frenchman then opened up the project to W. N. Armstrong and Col. C. H. Judd. These gentlemen at once told him that it was entirely impracticable, and that the Cabinet would never consent to it. On the King's arrival in Paris, the Frenchman was of service to the King as an interpreter. He mentioned the subject of the nickel coin several times, and again urged his proposition very strongly, but met with no favor from the King's friends in attendance. From that time until November 1896, Mr. Armstrong never heard of the matter until he was informed by Colonel Fisher, while on a voyage to San Francisco in the Australia, that Bishop's Bank owned a Hawaiian nickel coin. Colonel Fisher stated that it was obtained from an employee of the Oahu Railway Company, and it is probably the only Hawaiian nickel coin in existence. This may be accounted for in this way: The Frenchman probably persisted in his effort to introduce the nickels into the Islands, and, after the King's return, had some coin struck off and forwarded as samples. This is conjecture, however. It is possible that there may be some information in the Foreign Office on the subject. There may have been a number of the coin forwarded, and these were distributed among the members of the King's household. In this way, the nickel in the possession of the bank, may have gotten into circulation. May be, possibly, a few others of the same sort are in existence, and it may be the fact that this is the only coin of the kind.

In Paris work is about to commence in preparation for the world's exhibition in 1900. The city of Paris advertised recently for bids for the work of clearing the grounds for the erection of the buildings for the exhibition.

It's a Far Cry

FROM FOREIGN LANDS TO
Chicago, U.S.A.

But no matter where you live, we are anxious to do business with you in Clothing, Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles, Hardware, Tools, Guns, Firearms, pianos, vehicles of all kinds, Furniture, Books in every subject. We handle only dependable goods—no trash.

We believe we can send to any climate, goods of any kind, perfect in quality, at lower prices, laid down than the residents thereof can obtain them anywhere else. Our belief is founded on a quarter century's experience. To acquaint you with our facilities we will send you, or any other foreign resident, free of all charges, our "BUYERS GUIDE," a 24-page book, 700 pages, 15,000 illustrations, 20,000 descriptions. It is a valuable volume, and also our "HAND BOOK FOR FOREIGN BUYERS," which contains all necessary information to put you in close touch with our marvelous methods. WILL YOU ASK US TO DO SO?

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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Vacuum Oils!

Comparative tests by intelligent Engineers show that these Oils are from 20 to 75 per cent better than other Oils used in this market. That is why they are steadily increasing in use.

Other Oils, under various changing names, are being tried from time to time and discarded.

The "Vacuum"

Is always the same, being manufactured by a patent process in Vacuum. It does not change its name or quality, and it saves money to every one who uses it.

600 W. M. CYLINDER OIL,**VACUOLINE ENGINE OIL,****ARCTIC ENGINE OIL,****HEAVY DARK LUBRICATING OIL.**

These Oils do the work for you, and do it well. Scientific analysis and competitive tests of the Vacuum Oils are solicited. DOES SAVING IN COAL mean anything to you? DOES WEAR AND TEAR on your bearings cut any figure?

Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

Agents Vacuum Oil Company, of Rochester, New York.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
FACTORIES: South Africa, France and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

**MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS
AND PURE BONE MEAL.****DEALERS IN ...****Fertilizer Materials!**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods, adapted to the trade.

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, **(A) FERTILIZERS,**
NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH,
FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC.

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Bone and Fish, Potash and Potash Soda.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is so clean as to be a credit to any analysis.

One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and every ton is in the same condition and each analysis has no variation in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other phosphate material for fertilizers is so well known that it needs no explanation.

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Designed by the well-known

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Patent, Sir MORIEN WALKER.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1897.

MR. OXNARD'S SPEECH.

We republish, in another column extracts from the speech of Mr. H. T. Oxnard, President of the American Beet Sugar Association, before the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, on December 30, 1896.

He does not make any malicious attack on our sugar interests, but attacks us only when he thinks our sugar product interferes with the development of the home industry. He asks Congress to protect the American industry and crush out all others. We must admit that this is in line with the protective ideas, which dominate American politics. He is opposed to reciprocity, because it will make sugar cheap in the States, and he thinks the price ought to be high, so far as the American producer is concerned. He believes that with our cheap Asiatic labor, and fertile soil, we can not only get along without being taken into the American system, but that the United States may get a large revenue out of our sugars without doing us much harm.

His final proposition is that the duty on sugar be made specific, and that the sugar producer in the States receive in addition a bounty, to be paid out of the duty.

After 20 years of reciprocity, a new set of men, like Oxnard, appear in American politics and appeal to the "prejudices" of the vast agricultural population of the States that abhors penal Asiatic labor. We are now forced beyond our old stock argument: "Oh, you are making lots of money out of our trade with you. See what we buy in California." We know that the American statesmen gave reciprocity "in order to secure the political control of those Islands, and make them industrially and commercially a part of the United States"—(Senate Report No. 227, Fifty-third Congress.)

We must know that "political and industrial control" does not mean the rule of a few Americanists, however wise and honest, but the domination of American or Teutonic ideas, from ground to cap-sheaf. Any running fool can see that this cannot be done by building the stock out of Asiatic material, and pinning it down with a bayonet. The late President Garfield, while in the House, strongly advocated the reciprocity treaty. He said to the writer: "We shall make a New England down there." Some of our excellent people wish to say of General Garfield: "He was a crank about the New England business, but very solid in voting reciprocity."

It will not be out of place for those who really wish to keep our advantages of trade with the United States to study up the signs of the times.

SOME NEW THEOLOGY.

The Congregationalist, which is the leading orthodox journal of New England, was recently asked to clear up some doubts regarding the stand of the theologians, who believe in the faith of the Congregationalists. A part of its reply is as follows:

"These churches believe in retribution for sins in the world to come. They do not, perhaps, call it damnation. They do not undertake to describe hell. They do not affirm that there is an eternity of conscious suffering for sinners unchanged and unforgiven. But they do not believe that sin goes unpunished, or that sinners who reject redemption through Jesus Christ are going to heaven. They

do not preach salvation for men except through him, and if they leave undetermined the nature of punishment it is simply because they feel that the doom of the impenitent is beyond their comprehension. These, we believe, are in substance the positions held on what have been called the three bulwarks of the orthodoxy."

If they feel that "the down of the impenitent is beyond their comprehension," and they can get people to agree with them, it wipes out at once some millions of sermons and some thousands of books which have been written to prove that the most certain thing in the world is "eternal damnation," with all the appurtenances of fire and brimstone. Even the most conservative Congregationalists seem to be weakening before the "higher criticism." Possibly, in these islands will be found the last and final stand of the old schools, after they have been deported from other countries.

AMERICAN EDUCATION.

Samuel Smith, a member of the British Parliament writes about the irritation of the Americans toward the British as follows:

"There is, unfortunately, one cause which underlies much of this irritation. The history books taught in the public schools too often give the children of America the impression that the main events in human history are the American War of Independence, concluded in 1783, and the war with Great Britain of 1812-14. It need not be added that Great Britain appears in these histories always in the wrong, and the Americans always right. There is no pains taken to show that the best men in England protested against the policy of George III and Lord North, and that the British nation today esteems George Washington as much as do the people of America. It is not explained that the England of last century was governed by the aristocracy, and the England of today repudiates the fatal policy of the eighteenth century as much as do the citizens of the United States. These truths gradually become clear to all educated Americans, especially to those who visit Europe. But the children of the ignorant foreign population get no correcting education afterward. The newspapers they read perpetuate these prejudices, and there is consequently created a permanent mass of ill-feeling against Great Britain. It

must be apparent to all right-thinking people that it is unchristian to sow seeds of enmity in the minds of the young against other nations, especially when closely allied in blood and religion. And I am in hopes that the churches in America will before long take this view themselves."

There is much that is true in what Mr. Samuel Smith says, and he presents the British side of the question with good effect. It is true that Great Britain's policy today is far different from Great Britain's policy in 1776. As for the discrepancies in the teaching of the children however we do not consider that one is any more at fault than the other. In the later years when archives have been searched more closely it has been found that glaring errors have occurred often times and been fathered by the best American historians. As a rule, however, facts speak for themselves and in the average history of the American common school the story of the dealings of the United States with Great Britain is not told in a manner to awaken unusual prejudices in the mind of the pupil.

As to the present we do not believe that the sins are entirely of American manufacture and so far as educational qualities of newspapers go, we do not believe there is much difference between the London and New York publications. London writers tell their constituents

about conceited upstarts who have declared a Monroe Doctrine, which will have to give way before the assembled influence of Europe, and New York papers tell of grasping, greedy Britshers. A fair exchange is no robbery and since Mr. Smith suggests the idea he should seek to extract the cordwood from his own eye before pointing at the toothpicks in the eyes of American brethren.

THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

The question is asked here every day "why do not more tourists visit these islands?" Those who ask it do not appreciate or know nothing about the many beautiful islands in the West Indies, which are as attractive as Hawaii. We do not like to admit that this is true, but it is true. In St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Martinique and the Barbadoes there is exquisite mountain and ocean scenery as diversified as any to be found on these islands.

The tourists have taken a long time to find it out, but they have found it. Up to within a recent period, transportation was defective and unpleasant. Now steamers admirably adapted for the purpose, make monthly trips from New York, touching at many of these attractive spots long enough for the passengers to spend enough time on shore, while the steamer remains the floating hotel in which they live and eat. The fare for the round trip, lasting one month and with the best accommodation, is about \$130.

A trip to these islands, taking in the volcano, has much less variety in it and of course costs much more, besides taking up much more time. Every American who is able to travel wishes to visit Europe, and if he can do so, repeats his visit because he cannot "exhaust it" in twenty visits. But a new class of travelers is attracted by the quick and cheap excursions to the tropics. For this reason we cannot expect any rush of tourists until the Pacific Coast and Australia have a larger population, and the expense of travel in the Oriental countries is reduced. At the same time we could increase our tourist travel by judicious advertising. A good proportion of the people who seek for new sights and sounds follow the lead of active agents armed with good descriptive reading matter.

EXTRAVAGANT TALK.

Harper's Weekly lately said, "that the (American) Republic has been for four months face to face with the proposition that its powers and resources should be employed for the benefit of the inapt, the lazy, the unintelligent, and the unfortunate, at the cost of the intelligent, and the loss of skillful, the industrious and the thrifty."

As it now appears, a change of 25,000 only, out of the 14,000,000 of votes cast in the late Presidential election, would have produced the awful calamity pictured by the Weekly.

The language of the Weekly, like the prevailing language of the press, is extravagant.

A great nation is not "going to the dogs" in such a simple way. The framework of the Constitution and the laws will not tumble down, like a flimsy tent struck by a sudden squall.

The American people have had a very wholesome shake up. Even if Mr. Bryan had been elected, he and his advisers would have dropped into conservative ways, the moment they found themselves responsible for the conduct of public affairs. The majority of the men, who voted that the resources of the country should be placed at "the disposal of the lazy, the unfortunate," as the Weekly says they did, are honest men, who make up the back-bone of the nation.

They were, we believe, quite wrong in their views on finance,

and other important matters. But they were not socialists, that wish to make a division of all property every year. A reckless class of radicals trained with them, but in no event, could they have been more than a guerrilla force.

BOUNTY AND DUTY.

The probabilities are, from all the information we have, that Congress will place a duty of one cent upon sugar, and give a bounty of one cent per pound to the American sugar producers. Mr. McKinley cannot carry out his bounty scheme at present, owing to the state of the revenue. At the same time, he will not give it up entirely. A duty of one cent a pound will yield a revenue of \$40,000,000, and the bounty to sugar producers will not reach more than \$10,000,000 for several years. The bounty will be paid in theory, out of the duty.

Mr. McKinley feels himself under obligation to do something for the sugar producers who planted on the agreement contained in his own tariff measure, that they should receive a bounty for 14 years. This compromise measure will probably be more acceptable than any other. But the wheels within wheels may suddenly change his plans at the last moment. He who would seek the best information, must study the movements of the Sugar Trust. It moves in the wedge form, into the unorganized masses of American politicians. Our own people meet that pitiless wedge with the blast of a ram's horn. Perhaps the blast is quite sufficient. Let us try to make sugar by a blast.

RESTRICTION BETTER THAN PROHIBITION.

In the current issue of the Atlantic Monthly, President Eliot gives an interesting resume of the legislation against the liquor traffic in which he comes to the conclusion that restriction of the sale of liquors is at the present time more effective than prohibitory legislation. The community of any considerable size in which there are not a goodly number who will have liquors in their houses, is not to be found. Prohibitory legislation does not have the support of the majority, hence its failure.

President Eliot gives the following restrictions which the experience of many years has proved to be desirable and which can be enforced in the average city or town:

"There should be no selling to minors, intoxicated persons, or habitual drunkards.

"There should be no selling on Sundays, election days, or legal holidays in general, such as Christmas Day, Memorial Day and the Fourth of July. Where, however, such a restriction is openly disregarded, as in St. Louis, it is injurious to have it in the law.

"Saloons should not be allowed to become places of entertainment, and to this end they should not be allowed to provide musical instruments, billiard or pool tables, bowling alleys, cards, or dice.

"Saloons should not be licensed in theatres or concert halls, and no boxing, wrestling, cock fighting or other exhibition should be allowed in saloons.

"Every saloon should be wide open to public inspection from the highway, no screens or partitions being permitted.

"There should be a limit to the hours of selling, and the shorter the hours the better. In the different states saloons close at various hours. Thus, in Maine cities in which saloons are openly maintained the hour for closing is 10 p.m. and in Massachusetts it is 11 p.m., but the county dispensaries of South Carolina close at 6 p.m.

"It has been found necessary to prevent by police regulation the

display of obscene pictures in saloons and the employment of women as bartenders, waitresses, singers or actresses."

Men are known by their works and an incident in the life of the late Warren Goodale reflects the sterling character of a man who has always been held in the highest esteem during his many years residence in the country. When the Civil war broke out in the United States Mr. Goodale was Collector-general of Customs and was doing well financially. The average man in his position would not have felt himself called upon to leave a lucrative occupation in a foreign land, where he had obtained full citizenship, to answer the request for volunteers in his former home. Mr. Goodale's loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, however, was too honest to allow any thoughts of personal comfort to sway his plans for the future. He gave up his position, gave up a life of comparative ease and comfort, left for the States and offered his services as a private in the Union army. He felt that his first duty was to the country where his forefathers had fought in the war for independence. Mr. Goodale served in the army until the great civil strife was ended and then returned to the land of his adoption to again take up the duties of an active though unassuming citizen. We could detail many facts in Mr. Goodale's public and private life in Hawaii which will remain as living monuments in the memory of men who were so fortunate as to be associated with him, but in this demonstration of loyalty to home and country brought out with telling distinctness the true and noble manhood which characterized his career.

The visit of Mr. Seales of Sugar Trust fame to President-elect McKinley is interpreted by the Examiner correspondent as one demonstration that the sugar factors of the United States will play a prominent figure in the legislative affairs of the next administration. We know of no reason to doubt the wisdom of the Examiner's interpretation, as the sugar power has from time to time shown its power at Washington. The Sugar Trust undoubtedly laid its lines in such a manner previous to the election that it would be fairly friendly with the party that won. With the Trust a sworn enemy to Hawaiian interests, there are yet deluded people in this country foolish enough to believe that we can overcome the great influence of that organization by simply telling Congress that the Trust is made up of bad men and no need should be paid their arguments. The climate and contract labor has had such a salubrious effect on many of our own sugar factors that they appear to take pleasure in watching their possible doom.

Yesterday morning President Dole saw a whale from his lanai, under Diamond Head. It was not a large one. From the easy and self-possessed way in which it moved through the water it is clear that it was a pedigree whale, but scientists and theologians should hire a whale boat and follow him up. If the whale is a lineal descendant of the one that gave up one of his staterooms to Jonah for several days, we ought to know it. An investigation may precipitate a bitter and distressing controversy about the original story. If he is a pedigree whale and can be kept in these waters, under the penal contract law, it will add something more to the glories of the Paradise of the Pacific.

The sad drowning accident at Waikiki a short time since has led to a discussion of the advisability of having surf guards stationed at the various bathing resorts. The shallow water and absence of strong currents inside the reef make the Waikiki Beach as safe a bathing place as could be imagined, and the small number of accidents have perhaps given too great a sense of security. The men and women, boys and girls who have been born and bred in the country are as a rule good swimmers and consequently run very little risk under ordinary conditions of the wind and wave. With tourists however, it is quite different. While the chances of a fatal accident are very small it will be to the advantage of the country to use every possible safeguard. We have any number of expert swimmers among the natives who could be employed as surf guardsmen and prevent the possibility of loss of life among bathers who meet with an accident while in the water.

Mr. M. de Young of the Chronicle has been talking in New York city about the need of American Commercial Agents in foreign countries. He cites the case of the German government, which has supplemented every important consulate with a new official known as a Commercial Agent who is required to study the foreign trade. Mr. de Young advises that the United States take the same course if it desires to develop foreign trade. This is evidence of the awakening of the American people to the importance of this trade and with it, is the closer study of foreign relations, annexation and reciprocity.

The report of the Minister of Finance has been received. Besides showing the healthy condition of our national finance, Minister Damon has taken occasion to make effective references to the financial aspect of closer political union with the United States. Figures tell the story and it appears from the first reading that strong and unanswerable arguments have been made for the cause in which Hawaii is interested. The report will at a latter day be dealt with in closer detail.

A few months ago, Mr. Byron Every of Woodstock, Mich., was badly afflicted with rheumatism. His right leg was swollen the full length, causing him great suffering. He was advised to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm. The first bottle of it helped him considerably and the second bottle effected a cure. The 25 and 50 cent sizes are for sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has joined Mr. William Lloyd Garrison in his assault of the infamous anti-immigration bill. She is of the opinion that illiteracy is not the worst crime of which a man may be guilty.

That

Tired Feeling is exceedingly common and dangerously significant. It is a warning which must be heeded, or, as with the express which fails to regard the danger signal, disaster must follow. It is a sure indication of thin, weak, impure blood. It is certain admonition that the blood is not properly feeding the nerves, tissues and organs of the body. Weak, nervous,

Tired

men and women are found everywhere. Men strive too hard to "keep their business up," women work too much "on their nerves," all have too little sleep, there is excessive drain on strength and nervous energy, and all complain of that tired

Feeling

By purifying and vitalizing the blood, Hood's Sarsaparilla furnishes abundant supply of nourishment for every nerve, organ and tissue of the body. This fresh supply of nerve strength overcomes nervousness; the new vigor in the blood soon banishes that tired feeling; the tone given the stomach creates an appetite, cures indigestion and dyspepsia. Take

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY,
Wholesale Agents.

LOSS TO BRITAIN

Honorable Career of Sir John B. Thurston.

SHIPWRECKED ONCE NEAR FIJI

Rose to High Rank as Commissioner.

South Sea Horror—Trader Killed on His Schooner—Fortune Taken From R. M. S. Oceana.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 9.—The remains of Sir John B. Thurston, who died during the voyage of the Burrunbee from Sydney to Melbourne, were removed from the steamer today and were conveyed to the mortuary at Richmond. On Thursday the remains will be taken to Government House, and the funeral will start from there at 2 p.m. for the Melbourne General Cemetery, where the body will be interred with military honors.

Sir John Thurston suffered from an affection of the spinal cord, involving atrophy of the muscles, which impeded both speaking and swallowing. A change of climate was ordered him, and on his arrival in Sydney he had so greatly improved in health that hopes were entertained of his recovery, but during the voyage from Sydney to Melbourne he suffered a relapse and died on Sunday.

REVIEW OF HIS CAREER.

By the death of Sir J. B. Thurston, K. C. M. G., F. L. S., F. R. G. S., Great Britain has lost one of her most capable colonial administrators, and the foremost man in the Western Pacific. His death was not unexpected, as he had been ailing for a long time, but when he left Sydney a few days ago—having just previously arrived from Fiji—it was hardly anticipated that before the vessel reached Melbourne he would have passed away. John Bates Thurston was born at Bath, Gloucestershire on 31st January, 1836.

At an early age he went to sea, and after sometime spent in New South Wales, he was wrecked on one of the South Sea Islands. He was a passenger by a vessel which in the early sixties was wrecked on the island of Rotuman, about 300 miles to the north of Fiji. From there he and his companions in misfortune were taken by the Rev. Mr. Calvert, a missionary, to Fiji, with which he was ever afterwards prominently identified. In 1866 Mr. Thurston obtained a position in the office of the British Consul for Fiji and Tonga (Captain Jones, V. C.), afterwards temporarily filling the position of acting-consul for about six months in 1869. In 1859 Thakambau, the King or first chief of the island, in consequence of the heavy claim made against him by the American Government on account of damage done to the property of the American Consul some years previously, offered to cede the islands to Great Britain on condition that the debt was paid and he was allowed to retain his sovereignty. Acting on the advice of the special commissioner, Colonel Syme, the offer was in 1862 rejected. Owing to the American civil war, there arose a great demand for cotton, and this demand the plantations of Fiji in part supplied. The increase of the plantations brought with it a great increase of the white population, so that the European people in the years preceding 1872 must have numbered quite 4000 souls. In 1872 an attempt was made by the white settlers to set up a constitutional Government and a Cabinet was formed, the chief members being Messrs. Woods and Burt. This was termed the "quasi Government." Upon some difficulty with the Parliament which had been created by King Thakambau, Mr. Thurston, by the unanimous wish of the Europeans and the natives entered the Ministry to which he brought a great amount of strength. His position was that of Chief Secretary and Minister for Foreign Relations. During all this time an agitation had been proceeding for the annexation of the islands to Great Britain, and two years later, 1874, Commodore Goodenough and Mr. Layard, the Consul, were appointed Commissioners to inquire into the matter. On that occasion Mr. Thurston was called to the position of "chosen and special adviser" to the native king and chiefs to confer with the Commissioners. Acting on the Commissioners' report Great Britain decided to annex the islands, and in September of the same year, when Sir Hercules Robinson arrived to formally hoist the British flag, he was again nominated as special adviser to the chiefs for the purpose of conferring with Sir Hercules with regard to the cession. Previously he had been Chief Secretary of the "ad interim Government" which after the offer of cession had succeeded the quasi Government. On the 10th October, 1874, the British flag was hoisted, and the annexation of the Fijis to Great Britain was made with due ceremony. A Government was then formed under Mr. Layard, the Administrator. Mr. Thurston taking the office of Auditor-General and subsequently that of Colonial Secretary. In September, 1875, when Sir Arthur Gordon assumed the governorship of Fiji, to which was, at a subsequent period, added the office of Consul-General and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Mr. Thurston continued to hold the position of Colonial Secretary, and afterwards was appointed secretary to the High Commissioner. He administered the Government of Fiji during the last two months of 1880, and in the same year, and also in the following year, he was sent on special duty connected with treaty ne-

gotiations to the Friendly Islands. In the beginning of 1880 Sir George Des Voeux succeeded Sir Arthur Gordon as Governor of Fiji, and Mr. Thurston enjoyed, as he had done, that of his predecessor, his confidence as well as that of Sir Charles Mitchell, who succeeded Sir Henry Des Voeux in 1886. In 1882 he was Deputy-Governor of Fiji during the absence of the Governor on duty as High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and administered the Government from November, 1882, to July, 1884. He was appointed Assistant-High-Commissioner for the Western Pacific in November, 1883, and acted as Consul-General from April to June, 1884, was appointed British Commissioner on the Anglo-German Commission for the discussion of the interests of German and British subjects respectively in the South Seas, and for the more precise definition of British and German territorial interests in those regions. He was made Lieutenant-Governor in 1886. He held that position till next year, when he was appointed Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner for the Western Pacific which office he held till his death.

As High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Sir John Thurston visited Tonga in a man-o'-war, and, acting under instructions, deputed the Rev. Shirley W. Baker, the Premier of the kingdom under the King George. Among his most notable later acts was the quelling of a native rebellion in June, 1894, on the island of Vanua Levu. To ensure success he made a forced march, took the insurgents by surprise, entirely routed them, and captured the chiefs. But the strain on his system had been too great. Soon after his return to the capital he became ill, and never quite recovered. In 1895, he went to England to consult specialists, but his prospects did not improve, and in December of that year he returned to Sydney, and later on proceeded to Fiji. There he remained till December of last year, when his nephew, Dr. Murray, acting in consultation with Dr. Corney, Chief Government Medical Officer of Fiji, decided that it would be better to remove him away from the moist atmosphere of the islands to Melbourne. In January Sir John, in company with his wife, eldest daughter, and youngest son, left by the Miowera for Melbourne, via Sydney, and was on his way between Sydney and Melbourne when death overtook him. In regard to the work of the missionaries in the South Sea, Sir John Thurston has always borne an excellent reputation. Although a member of the Church of England, he worked in unison with the Wesleyan missions in the islands, and this was all the more noticeable, inasmuch as the other Governors, with the exception of Sir Charles Mitchell, had been singularly jealous of the influence of the missions. Although the Roman Catholic mission did not altogether see eye to eye with Sir John, he did not let this fact interfere with his administration in the slightest degree, and his impartiality was strikingly manifest in the disposal of the patronage of the Government, official from among the natives being appointed according to their fitness, irrespective whether they belonged to the Roman Catholic Mission or to the Wesleyan Mission. His knowledge of the native character extended beyond Fiji, and embraced the whole of the area over which he was High Commissioner. All through the territory under his control he was looked up to by the aborigines as one who would see that justice was done to them, and as one in whom they could trust. To missions he was eminently favorable, and he will be greatly missed by all the missionaries in the South Sea—the Presbyterians, the Melanesian Mission and the Wesleyan missions. The recent escape and sensational recapture of Desperado Birch has again brought the matter up, it being argued that the long delay would have been avoided had the authorities of two towns been able to communicate with each other by any other means than steam launches of no remarkable speed.

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WORLD'S SUGAR

Speculative Ventures
Were Not Fruitful.

Comparative Tables of Production
and Consumption—Beet Root
Sugar Crop.

The Glasgow Herald says of the sugar trade of 1896: "During the greater part of this year the course of prices was largely guided and controlled by anticipations concerning the means of supply for the American markets. There had long been an all but general expectation that, from the condition of affairs in Cuba, American importers would be under the necessity of making such drafts on European stocks as could hardly fail to produce important changes as regards the displacement and absorption of supplies and the tendency of values. This expectation, however, although periodically giving signs of being fulfilled, was never actually realized to any extent at all commensurate with its wide acceptance; in fact, by forced shipments of fresh cane sugars from Java and other centers of production, a turn in events altogether undreamt of as possible speedily created a position which made American buyers comparatively independent of beetroot. There was a theory common enough that the creation of this new position was assisted by something like a general outpouring of invisible accumulations of old and long-neglected stocks, but to what extent this may have been accountable for the change, or if it had any practical effect at all, it is impossible to say; one thing is certain, and that is that the European markets, continuing burdened with more than ample supplies, were not only disappointed of a prosperity which was regarded as inevitable, but were, besides, called upon to encounter difficulties of no ordinary kind. Perhaps in no single year, notwithstanding that the depreciation had often previously been much more severe, were so many disasters ever before recorded. The constantly recurring rumors concerning the situation and the dangerously sanguine views expressed, especially by those most ignorant of the subject, in relation to the golden harvest which it was to yield, gave rise to outside speculative adventures without number, and as few, if any of them, within their brief existence proved otherwise than unsuccessful, the aspect of affairs was soon changed into one of far-reaching trouble. The misadventure, taken as a whole, has been productive of deplorable consequences, not the least being that repudiations of contracts, quibblings in support of false issues, and legal strategems, and so-called legal decisions have all been sought to occupy the place of fact, and as means for shirking the responsibility attaching to common honesty in statement and intention. Under such circumstances the legitimate interests of bona-fide dealers could not remain unaffected, but, fortunately, the strain has not been too severe in most such cases, and it is still not improbable, their speculative conditors being out of the way, the realization of their more skillful and intelligent estimates is only postponed. At the opening of the year the price of prompt 88 per cent beetroot f. o. b. Hamburg stood at 11s; it then, with moderate fluctuations, reached 12s 9d at the end of April, and from this figure, which was the highest, the price gradually receded till in October it reached 8s 7d, which again was the minimum point. It may thus be said that the values of the year were almost equally divided into two distinctly opposite courses, and that those courses were directed by what may be described as the waxing and waning processes relating to that ill-starred expectation as to the action of America. There were a few other distracting events, such, for instance, as an increase of certain foreign bounties, improved crop returns, etc., but as a depressing element the American business was certainly paramount, and of course the others only accentuated the weakness produced by the failure of the main support."

The serious decline in the yearly average values, which had been at work since the close of 1895, has been arrested by the higher range of prices which obtained during the speculative movement in the first half of the year, and by this means a technical benefit to the extent of 9d per cwt. over the point touched in 1895 may be said to have been gained. The average price of 88 per cent beetroot for the current year, namely, 10s 6d, brings the figure to about what it was for 1887. In 1888 there was an estimate of some shortcoming in the crop as compared with that of 1887, and, in consequence, a long period of good prices and unimportant depreciations produced an average of 11s 2d. In the following year—1889—when a difference of no less than 17s 3d per cwt. between the minimum and maximum values suddenly created untold wealth, an average of 16s 11d was established. That was, indeed, a fortunate period for the sugar trade, for although prices advanced from a point 5s per cwt. above what they are today, and 6s 5d over this year's average, it is notable that the elasticity of the market in those days was such that on the strength of a statement, which ultimately proved fallacious, it was capable of producing such profits as £50,000 in the case of one transaction of no very great extent in Java sugar between the dates of sale and arrival, and a net result on the year's trading of one firm of little short of half a million sterling. It is not intended in this digression to convey the impression that this is to happen all over again, or that opposite results of equal importance have not also been experienced; but at a moment like the present, when the condition of

affairs may be too seriously contemplated, or perhaps regarded as having come to stay, it may be more practical to remember the recuperative qualities of the trade, and to await the development of a situation which virtually means a new departure. In 1890 the average price fell to 12s 7d, while for 1891, 1892 and 1893 it steadily rose to 12s 2d, 12s 5d and 12s 3d respectively, to fall again in 1894 to 11s 6d. This year's average, namely, 10s 6d, is, with one exception, that of 1895, the lowest ever recorded, while the actual current value of the day is only 9s 11d, per cwt. under the lowest average, and also only 7s 4d per cwt. above the lowest price ever previously experienced. The position, in some of its other phases, is not so promising, but in any case, the article, always a ticklish one, and all that concerns it, had better be left to those whose business it is to deal with the whole question—as merchants. It is too large a subject for the class who waken up the whole city to proclaim the success or failure of their petty interests.

In comparing the fluctuations which have occurred this year with those experienced in each of the 10 preceding years, the following are the results:

	Price of 88 per cent beetroot, per cwt. f.o.b. Hamburg.		
	Highest.	Lowest.	
1886	15s 9d	10s 6d	
1887	16s 0	10s 6	
1888	16s 3	12s 6	
1889	28s 4½	11s 11d	
1890	14s 3	11s 4½	
1891	14s 9	12s 4½	
1892	15s 0	12s 6	
1893	19s 3	12s 3	
1894	13s 1½	8s 6	
1895	11s 1½	8s 6	
1896	12s 9¾	8s 7½	

The export bounties allowed by Germany and Austria have this year been further increased, and the French Government has a measure under consideration which is intended to operate in a similar direction. Those movements have naturally again revived much of the agitation of former years in favor of defensive action on behalf of the industry in the West Indies, and a commission has been appointed to inquire into the condition of sugar making there, in order, it is believed, to some better understanding of the subject. It might have been thought that by this time the grievance as regards both cause and effect had been pretty well understood, and that the former rather than the latter called for further consideration, if not for immediate treatment. It has always been held that in difficulties resulting from palpable injustice the duty having been neglected, it is more than probable that any recommendations the commission may ultimately make are not likely to be of any permanent benefit. So long as competition between cane and beetroot sugar remains in its present handicapped condition it appears futile to go beyond this point in search for remedies. The British colonies must, it is to be feared, continue to look to the United States for the chief absorption of their sugar products, as there the system of taxing sugar for revenue and the surtaxing of bounty-fed sugar provides at least a fairer field for competition for the colonial planter than anything the mother country affords.

The visible supply at the beginning of the year was estimated at 2,600,000 tons, against 1,761,000 tons in 1895. In February the maximum point of 7,700,000 tons was reached, and thereafter the quantities receded until, in November, the minimum point of 1,200,000 tons last year. The closing estimate is 2,500,000 tons, against 2,544,000 tons last year. The estimates of supplies at the commencement of each month, as compared with those of 1895 and 1894, are given as follows:

	Tons	1896.	1895.	1894.
January	2,600,000	1,761,000	1,501,900	
Feby.	2,700,000	2,282,000	1,751,000	
March	2,600,000	2,451,000	1,846,000	
April	2,430,000	2,565,000	1,890,000	
May	2,250,000	2,507,000	1,751,000	
June	2,130,000	2,400,000	1,563,000	
July	1,930,000	2,130,000	1,324,000	
August	1,700,000	1,881,000	1,062,000	
Sept.	1,500,000	1,608,000	752,000	
October	1,300,000	1,304,000	495,000	
Nov.	1,200,000	1,243,000	720,000	
Dec.	1,720,000	1,758,000	1,117,000	

The total production of 1895-96, according to Mr. Licht, was 7,028,346 tons. This shows, in actual production, an excess over his estimate as made at the end of 1895 of no less than 350,000 tons. This year Mr. Licht estimates the incoming crops as follows:

BEETROOT SUGAR CROP.

	Estimate, 1896-97, tons.	1895, tons.	1894, tons.
Germany	1,800,000		
Austria-Hungary	1,050,000		
France	780,000		
Russia	750,000		
Belgium	265,000		
Holland	145,000		
Other countries	170,000		

CANE SUGAR CROP.

	Through the four years.	In the Unit- ed Kingdom.
Java	540,000	935,648
Cuba	400,000	993,409
Louisiana	320,000	1,133,581
Philippine Islands	270,000	1,027,493
Brazil	200,000	1,088,909
Hawaiian Islands	160,000	1,146,478
Mauritius	150,000	1,263,728
Demerara	110,000	1,150,054
Egypt	85,000	1,216,234
Peru	70,000	1,237,452

Trinidad..... 55,000
Porto Rico..... 50,000
Barbadoes..... 50,000
Guadeloupe..... 45,000
Reunion..... 45,000
Antilles..... 40,000
Martinique..... 35,000
Jamaica..... 30,000

Total cane sugar..... 2,655,000

Grand total..... 7,615,000

This shows an increase of 600,000 tons on the yield of last year. The estimated addition is solely in beetroot, which is 15 per cent greater than in 1895; in the cane production there is a decrease of 2 per cent. Against a probable supply of 7,615,000 tons, as available for the world at large, it would appear that, judging as far as possible by the accounts concerning its total consumption, which may be roughly estimated at 7,350,000 tons, there is again an overproduction of somewhere about 250,000 tons. If to the actual production of 1895-96—namely, 7,028,000 tons—be added the visible quantity at the beginning of that crop—namely, 1,540,000 tons—and what remained in all countries as at September 1st last—namely, 1,200,000 tons—deducted, it will be seen that 7,368,000 tons represents the probable consumption of 1896. Now, if to the estimated crop of 1896-97—namely, 7,615,000 tons—be added the balance of 1,200,000 tons which remained over from last account, a total of 8,815,000 tons meanwhile appears to represent the quantity available to meet a consumption of about 7,350,000 tons.

"In foreign refined there has been an increase in the importations of about 9,000 tons. This trade has more than doubled itself in 10 years.

"The following table gives the details of this year's imports:

RAW.

Germany..... 222,663
France..... 63,679
Belgium..... 46,447
Holland..... 4,393

British East Indies..... 31,124

Phillipine Islands..... 63,552

British W. Indies and Guiana..... 65,253

Java..... 66,765

Peru..... 37,853

Brazil..... 14,083

Mauritius..... 1,722

Spanish West India Islands..... 1,008

Other countries..... 58,545

Total..... 722,107

Add probable imports for December..... 50,000

Total..... 772,100

REFINED.

Germany..... 456,568
Holland..... 91,347

France..... 66,992

Belgium..... 26,198

United States..... 443

Other countries (principally Russia)..... 28,290

Total..... 669,838

Add probable imports for December..... 60,000

Total..... 729,838

Grand Total..... 1,501,945

"The stock of raw sugar in the United Kingdom at the beginning of the year was 105,063 tons. On January 25 the estimate was 101,522 tons, which was the minimum, and thereafter the stock almost steadily increased week by week until the maximum of 169,167 tons was reached on August 8. "The extent of business in importing and refining in the Atlantic ports of the United States has been slightly above that of last year. For the eleven months ending November 30, 1896, according to Messrs. Willett & Gray, of New York, the quantity of raw sugar imported was 1,527,295 tons, which, with a stock of 149,298 tons carried over from the previous year, made an available supply of 1,676,593 tons, against 1,539,714 tons in 1895 and 1,612,101 tons in 1894. This total available supply for manufacturing purposes, therefore, exceeds that of 1895 by no less than 136,879 tons and that of 1894 by 64,492 tons. The following table gives the imports from January 1 to November 30:

	Tons	1896.	1895.

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THOUGHTS OF A BACHELOR.

Reflections of a Cynic Who Thinks He Knows About Women and Men.

Most men believe in ghosts; lots of them live with them.

When a woman has a child that's bad, she says he's mischievous.

The man who chooses his wife for the way she looks on the street is not the worst kind of fool.

The best thing in electricity is that it will make women quit complaining about how the gas kills their plants.

An engagement ring is one a girl puts on her finger so as to show off before the other girls. A wedding ring is one a woman puts on to remember something by and then forgets what it was.

Praying for a husband doesn't take the place of watching him.

Men who think they know too much to get married generally don't know enough.

Some women don't dress for their husbands for fear they might not feel at home.

Men would have more respect for habbies if they believed they really understood the language women talk to them.

Tailor made gowns may have lots of style about them, but the average man likes the woman best who wears something soft and snug around her neck.

When you hear a girl talk about her boudoir, she has generally rigged up a corner of her bedroom with some sofa cushions and a Japanese lantern.

Married women and bachelors waste a lot of good time feeling sorry for each other.

There never was a homely old maid who would admit that no man ever kissed her.

A good many men who wear nightshirts always speak of their pyjamas because they think it sounds swell.

Most men's ideal of wealth is to be able to have a separate pair of suspenders for every pair of trousers they have.

When a girl tells you how nice another girl thinks you are, you can tell just how much she thinks of you herself by the way she says it.

The first month a man is married he says "my wife" every ten minutes. After he has been married five years nobody would ever know he had a wife.—New York Press.

At the Parting of the Ways.

A favorite little golf story comes from Scotland.

"I shall have to give it up," remorsefully remarked the Scotch minister who had no language when his ball lay buried in a bunker.

"What, golf?" asked his friend and confidante.

"Na," returned the other, "the minister."—Boston Transcript.

In Bulgaria the proprietors of a medicine, by which they claim to cure a specified disease, are liable to imprisonment if the medicine fails to produce the desired effect.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS IN PORT.

NAVAL.

U. S. S. Alert, Hanford, San Francisco.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.) Ger ship Marie Hackfeld, Kruse, Bremer.

Ger bk J. C. Glade, Stege, Liverpool.

Am bktne Irmgard, Schmidt, San Francisco.

Haw schr Honolulu, Thonagel, Tocoplilla, Chile.

Am schr Robert Lewers, Goodman, Newcastle.

Am schr Transit, Jorgensen, San Francisco.

Am bk S. C. Allen, Johnson, San Francisco.

Am ship C. F. Sargent, Morse, Newcastle.

Br bk Routenbeck, Rodgers, Liverpool.

Am bark May Flint, Nickels, San Francisco.

Am bktne Planter, Dow, Newcastle.

Br ship Semantha, Crowe, San Francisco.

Am bktne George C. Perkins, Maas, Newcastle.

Schr Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka.

Bk Calico, Koster, Newcastle.

Am bk Andrew Welch, Drew, San Francisco.

Am schr Fred E. Sander, Carlson, Hakodate.

Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, Newcastle.

Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, Chemainus, B.C. (in distress.)

Am bktne S. N. Castle, Hubbard, San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessel: From: Date:

Sh Echo, Newcastle..... Due

Bktne Newboy, Newcastle..... Due

Schr Novelty, Newcastle..... Due

Sh Kirkcudbrightshire..... Due

Bktne Wrestler, Newcastle..... Due

Brig J. D. Spreckels (Mahukona) Feb. 17

Bk Seminole, Newcastle..... Mch. 7

Haw bk Iolan, New York..... May 9

Ger bk Paul Isenberg, Liverpool..... May 30

ARRIVALS.

Tuesday, February 23.

O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Corfield 13½ days from Victoria.

Wednesday, February 24.

Nor bk Fantasi, Anderson, 78 days from Newcastle.

Haw bk Rosalie, Nissen, 24 days from Chemainus, B.C. (in distress.)

Thursday, February 25.

Schr Moi Wahine, from Hamakua.

Schr Noeau, Pederson, from Maui.

Schr Waialeale, Parker, from Kauai.

C-A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, from the Colonies.

Am bktne S. N. Castle, Hubbard, from San Francisco.

Schr James Makee, Tullett, from Kauai.

Schr J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports.

DEPARTURES.

Tuesday, February 23.

Schr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina.

Schr Kinai, Clarke, for Maui and Hawaii ports.

Schr Claudine, Cameron, for Maui ports.

Schr W. G. Hall, Haglund, for Kauai ports.

Schr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

Wednesday, February 24.

Br bk Northbrook, Fletcher, for the Sound, in ballast.

Am bktne Archer, Calhoun, for San Francisco, with cargo of sugar.

O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Corfield, for Japan.

Schr Kaulekaouli, for Hamakua.

Thursday, February 25.

C-A. S. S. Miowera, Hay, for Vancouver and Victoria.

Schr Kilanu Hou, Freeman, for Kauai and Oahu.

Schr J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports.

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

From Victoria, per O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Feb. 23.—Mr. Gordon Through: Mrs. Jackman.

From the Colonies, per C-A. S. S. Miowera, Feb. 25.—Mr. Tibbs.

From San Francisco, per bktne S. N. Castle, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Johnson, Benjamin Ingalls and G. R. Stewart.

Departures.

For Maui and Hawaii, per shr Kinau, Feb. 23.—Volcano: G. R. Thorne, A. E. Kaiser, W. Robbins, Miss Thorne, Miss Donnelly, T. B. Werrin, G. S. Werrin, Professor and Mrs. Webber, Mrs. W. Maxwell, George T. Meyers and wife, Miss Goldstein, Hilo and way ports; Mrs. Like, Mrs. Nawahi, J. F. Brown, W. D. Lowell, Miss Cahill, C. Kaiser, C. von Hamm, Samuel Parker, Mr. Siebert, W. G. Reed, C. S. Wright, J. W. Mason, E. E. Potter, Dr. Sung Tue Yung, G. P. Lord and wife, Mrs. Cleveland and daughter, C. D. Pringle and wife, E. N. Hitchcock, Captain Ross and C. L. Wight.

For Mail ports, per shr Claudine, Feb. 23.—Thomas Carter, S. M. Ballou, G. H. Bailey, Ching Hee, wife and two children, Chong Chong and C. H. Fairland.

For San Francisco, per bktne Archer, Feb. 24.—Henry W. Gilman, Miss Alexandria Gertz, Miss A. Godfrey.

For Japan and China, per O. R. & N. S. S. Chittagong, Feb. 24.—C. Bamberg, Mrs. Lizzie Cook, Wakasima and K. Shirasawa.

For Vancouver and Victoria, per C-A. S. S. Miowera, Feb. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mott, Frank R. Clifton, Mr. Black, Mr. Courtney and Captain Lawton.

VESSELS LEAVING TODAY.

Shr Noeau, Pederson, for Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukuhale at 10 a.m.

Shr James Makee, Tullett, for Kauai at 3 p.m.

Shr Waialeale, Parker, for Hamakua.

EXPORTS.

For San Francisco, per bktne Archer, Feb. 24.—5,794 bags sugar, shipped by C. Brewer & Co.; 6,593 bags, by F. A. Schaefer & Co.; 9,803 bags, by Castle & Cooke. Total value of cargo, \$75,805.80.

BY AUTHORITY.

sail for Mahukona on Friday or Saturday where she will discharge the remaining 200 tons of her cargo of coal and take on sugar for San Francisco.

The Commercial Publishing Company of California street has issued a list of vessels of all descriptions owned on the Pacific Coast. As a guide to all interested in shipping matters the word should prove of value, as its scope covers a greater field than that of the official list issued by the United States Treasury Department.

The Wheeling and Marietta, the new United States gunboats building at the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, are nearly ready for launching. The sheathing is in place. A notification of 10 days will be given to the Secretary of the Navy prior to the date of their launch, in order to permit a deputation of citizens from Wheeling, W. Va., to be present at the ceremony. The Wheeling townsfolk have subscribed to present the gunboat bearing their city's name with a porcelain dinner service for the wardroom use.

The R. M. S. Miowera, Chas. W. Hay commander, arrived early yesterday morning. Left Sydney 6:20 p.m. of the 10th; passed Hunter Island midnight of 14th, arriving in Suva same day at 2:25 p.m. and cleared Fiji group at 4 a.m. next morning. Experienced light northeast winds to the equator, when the full force of the northeast trades were encountered, these trades increasing to a fresh gale, which continued till noon of the 24th, necessitating the ship being kept at a reduced speed, a very light sea being the feature of this unusually enjoyable run. The admirable sea-going qualities of the ship prevented any damage being done. The Miowera brings a light passenger list, this being the slack trip of the year. Passenger traffic from the Colonies, though, commences in March. The only passenger for Honolulu is Mr. Tibbs, who is returning after a trip to England.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

United States Branch Hydrographic Office, Merchants' Exchange.

San Francisco, Cal.

Captains of vessels touching at any of the ports of the Hawaiian Islands, by communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, will be furnished with the Monthly Pilot Charts of the North Pacific, and with the latest information regarding the dangers of navigation in the regions which they frequent.

Nautical inquiries will be investigated and answered.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publications of the Pilot Charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES, Lieutenant, U. S. Navy, in Charge.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

CIRCUIT COURT, FIRST CIRCUIT OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. In Probate.

In the matter of the estate of George Bicknell, deceased.

The petition and accounts of the executors of the will of said deceased, wherein they ask that their accounts be examined and approved, and that final order may be made of distribution of the property remaining in their hands to the persons thereto entitled, and discharging them from all further responsibility as such executors.

It is ordered, that Friday, the 19th day of March, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock a.m., at Chambers, in the Court House, at Honolulu, be and the same hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said petition and accounts, and that all persons interested may and there appear and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted, and may present evidence as to who are entitled to the same.

By the Court: GEORGE LUCAS, Clerk.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

1836-td

LEASE OF PUBLIC LAND.

On Saturday, March 8th, at 12 o'clock noon, at front entrance of Judiciary Building, Honolulu, will be sold the lease of a lot of land at Pouhalo, Waikale, Ewa, having a frontage of 75 feet on Government road, and depth of 100 feet makai from same.

Term of Lease: 15 years.

Upset Price: \$50.00 per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

J. F. BROWN, Agent Public Lands.

1836-td

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

February 17, 1897.

In pursuance of a Resolution of the Executive Council approved February 9th, 1897, notice is hereby given; That parties laying out streets on their own Real property with the view of transferring the same to the public, shall consult the Minister of the Interior in regard to the location, grade and width of such streets and before acceptance by the Government, the owners shall construct the same according to the directions of the Minister of the Interior.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, opened for application January 15, 1897, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, March 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Chas. Williams, Honokaa, under the special terms and conditions named in Public Lands Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the following lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, opened for application January 15, 1897, will be sold at Public Auction, on Saturday, March 6th next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Chas. Williams, Honokaa, under the special terms and conditions named in Public Lands Notice.